













## The Times-Mirror Company,

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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P. O. Box 100, First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 29.

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXIV.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 85 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, 92 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, August, 12,301 Copies.

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—The Rivals.

Florida and California.

We referred recently to an intelligent and fair letter regarding California, which appeared in the Florida Agriculturist. In a recent issue of that publication there is a letter of another character on the same subject. The letter purports to be from a former Floridian, recently residing in California, who is anxious to return to the land of the alligator if he could sell out his property here. After referring to the depression in the orange industry at Riverside, he states that the days are warmer there than in Florida. This may be true, as far as the reading of the thermometer is concerned, but the correspondent omits to state how less endurable is a warm temperature in the moist climate of Florida, especially when combined with the myriad insect pests which abound there. This correspondent says:

"Shrewd Californians have evidently used the money of the tenderfoot who has paid from \$300 to \$1000 an acre for land to grow fruit at a loss, to boom the State, and the process is still going on. The leading journals and magazines of the country are teeming with advertisements of the glories of the Golden State, and the fortunes that are to be made in fruit-growing."

"The great wealth of the Golden State is largely the hard-earned treasure poured into it from the Eastern and Middle States, and shrewdly used to pull more hands to be short, via present 'Death Valley,' or some other California desert, is being sold out in 'fruit farms,' by Northern land sharks, who have taken advantage of the fever engendered by advertisements of California railway companies and other parties in the better class of magazines. Occasional 'tenderfoots' are free from extremes of heat or cold, with reasonable rains the year round, but principally when needed—in midsummer."

"It is not true that 'tenderfoots' have paid from \$300 to \$1000 an acre for land to grow fruit at a loss. In the first place no such prices are paid here for bare land. The best deciduous fruit land can be purchased at \$150 per acre, and the best citrus land at from \$300 to \$400, both with an ample water supply. 'Tenderfoots' are by no means the only investors at these prices. A large number of our citizens—men who have lived here all the way from ten to forty years—own fruit farms, and in an average year derive a large income from them. In more than one season during the past five years returns from deciduous fruit orchards in this county have been far greater than the original cost of the land, planted to trees. There is no confidence game about fruit-growing in California. It is not a Louisiana lottery, but a safe investment and year in and year out one of the most profitable investments that can be found in the United States. The present depression in the market will pass away, as will the depression in other branches of industry. It would be as reasonable to say that the raising of wheat, or barley, or hay, or the mining of silver was an unprofitable business, because all those articles just now sell in this section at less than the cost of production."

No fruit farms, or any other farms, are being offered for sale in Death Valley, or any other similar region of Southern California, where there is no possibility for a farm to exist. It is true that once in a while some swindler—who is almost always an Eastern man—endeavors to beguile people by selling them lots or tracts which either do not exist or are worthless, but the papers of this section are always the first to jump on and expose the operations of such scoundrels. They are foolish enough to buy land thousands of miles away, which they have never seen, through a man of whom they know nothing, they must not complain if they are duped. Southern California land owners do not operate in this manner. They know the value and possibilities of their property, and court the fullest investigation. As previously stated, a large proportion of the sales made are to our own citizens, men who are thoroughly acquainted with values, and who, in many cases, could have bought this same land, for which they are now paying from \$100 to \$400 and more, at less than 5 per cent. of those prices.

As to the "general testimony of returned Californians" that Florida possesses a far better climate, that testimony may be set off by the opinion of hundreds of intelligent, creditable and trustworthy persons who have spent many years in both States. Of course, there are plenty of permanently dissatisfied people, who are continually wandering from one place to another seeking in vain for Paradise, which is not to be found in this State any more than in Florida, but if the testimony of thousands of world-wide travelers is worth anything, Southern California approaches rather closer to Paradise than any other portion of the foot-stool, and is, anyway, three thousand miles nearer to that point than Florida.

Those persons who are said to be attempting to displace and present Chief of Police merely because he has strictly done his duty—and no

other valid reason can be advanced—possess the courage of a fool. It is presumed, however, that none of them are quite so foolish as to contemplate ever seeking any favors in the gift of the voters—that is, provided they carry out their plot.

## The Lesson of the Present.

It has been estimated that at the present time the number of unemployed will reach 2,000,000 in this country alone. Unless there comes an early revival of our national industries an untold amount of suffering will result during the coming winter to those dependent upon them. It is a fearful thing for men who are willing and anxious to work to be unable to find work to do. Day by day want comes nearer, the children are poorly clad, the necessities of life come to be lacking, and the father hears his children crying for bread, and he has none to give them.

Add to this the intense suffering which will result when the rigors of an Eastern winter set in. Coal and other fuel cost money, and money is not to be had when work stops. Where is the plenty that was to come if men would only vote for Democracy and Cleveland?

Do you hear of it from the fireless hearths and empty cupboards of the men whose search for employment has been vain, and who have watched day by day their scanty means disappear while work seemed just as far off as ever? What is the story that languishing industries tell and the million silent wheels of manufactures proclaim? What means the hush along many of the lines of our great railroads, and the quiet in our mines and many harvest fields? It is the same story of uncertainty pointing to want and suffering unless relief comes. Never before has the country so fully realized the fact that the Democratic party is a party without any well-established policy, and incapable of solving the great economic problems of the age. The question of supply and demand is beyond the measure of its comprehension, and it seems no better able to handle the financial problem than to estimate the weight of the universe.

The Republican party has been the party of ways and means, and it has grappled successfully with the political and economic problems that have been thrust upon it. These times teach us the value of its policy and the wisdom of the principles which mould its actions. It does not blunder, but it moves deliberately onward toward the accomplishment of its ends.

This great party is studying the situation today and it sees the lack of wisdom that has paralyzed the industrial forces of the country, and which threatens this great army of 2,000,000 of unemployed with want. The country will not vote for another four years of Democratic administration. It has swallowed the political pill that it voted for, and it will purge it from all further desire for a continuance of the "change."

Representative Richardson, a Tennessee Democrat, has introduced a radical income tax bill in the House. He proposes to tax 2 per cent. on \$3000 to \$5000; 5 per cent. on \$5000 to \$10,000; 10 on \$10,000 to \$20,000; 15 on \$20,000 to \$30,000; 20 on \$30,000 to \$50,000; 30 on \$50,000 to \$100,000, and 40 on all over \$100,000. This cumulative system of taxation contains, as we have frequently remarked, the seed of its own destruction. It is contrary to the spirit of justice, which says that taxation shall be equal. The trouble is that as a rule it is not even equal. If it could be assured that the wealthy classes would pay their just taxes on the full amount of their property, there would be no need for an enactment of any additional laws on the subject. As to the income tax, it is one which is unpopular wherever it has been introduced, and would be especially repulsive to Americans. It would also undoubtedly increase the amount of direct and implied property tax. Let the taxes be impartially assessed and their payment enforced without fear or favor. That is about all the reform we need in this direction.

Senator Peffer has introduced a bill to establish a department of education. Education is certainly an important subject. But we ought not to stop here. The mind depends largely upon the body, and the condition of the body depends largely on the character of the food which is consumed. It is said that the massacre of St. Bartholomew would never have occurred had not the French king been afflicted with habitual constipation. Probably he had a poor cook. Many crimes might be traced to dyspepsia. Why not, then, have a department of cookery, to teach people how to prepare their food properly? There would, of course, be subdivisions, such as the division of doughnuts, the division of pork and beans, etc., with experts at the head of each department. This idea might be incorporated in Senator Peffer's bill as an amendment.

The Fresno Spectator, which is published in a region where anti-Chinese feeling has run high, has the following sensible remarks on the subject: "The Spectator is anti-Chinese. For eight months we have studied the question carefully. We have learned enough to know that the Chinese cannot all be moved in a month, or a year. Many things must be adjusted that justice may be done to all. The sudden removal of all the Chinese might be a benefit to the labor, but in many cases it might be a

hardship to the white employers in the fruit-growing regions of California. At present there is much work that the Chinese do well, and they should not be displaced, in justice to the fruit-growers, and in justice to the Chinese. But there is no work in California but white men can be quickly learned to perform.

Because there was no work for them, hundreds of idle men in Denver have become tramps, and because hundreds more, not tramps, were clamorous for work, the municipal authorities decided to go ahead with some public improvements, offering \$1.40 a day as wages. Many jumped at the opportunity, and at once took up the pick and shovel. A gang of idle Italians, however, were not satisfied with the price paid for the service, and demanded that the workmen quit, and because they refused, made a murderous assault on them. Still the ships from Italy continue to land their loads of undesirable freight, the Mafia members and breeders of bloody riots.

A Jewish congregation in Chicago is feeding several thousand Gentiles every day. And yet there are foreigners coming to our shores with the un-American idea of stirring up a race war against our Jewish population. We have had enough of these attempts, and the whole world should understand that we know neither Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free, but only that manhood that has the 'right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' A campaign against race as religious toleration will receive no encouragement in this country.

Details of a stupendous deal, backed by the Standard Oil Company, have just come to light. It involves nine-tenths of the product of the Bessemer iron mines of this country and Cuba, and will be known as the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. The oil company does not quite own the earth, yet, but it is working that way with much persistence, and may accomplish its purpose before long, unless it should run up against a snag.

Now that there is considerable talk about cholera, attention should be again called to the fact that there is no danger in eating fruit during cholera times any more than at any other time, provided the fruit is ripe, fresh and clean. On the contrary, the acids of fruit tend to please the stomach in good condition to withstand disease.

Ex-Speaker Reed put it very correctly when he said that the Democratic party had been 'lifted from the low level of criticism to the high level of responsibility.' That lift has thrown the whole country into the bogs of depression, while the party itself has only staggered along that high level.

Seven out of eight men arrested for taking part in the recent lake front fracas at Chicago require interpreters in an American court of justice. These are the downtrodden 'American' workmen that Mrs. Lease gets black in the face talking about.

It is a hopeful fact that there were less than half as many bank failures in August as there were in July, and that more banks resumed than failed in August. Let us hope that the worst is over.

It is reported that the Tehuantepec Railroad will soon be completed. This will afford the Pacific Coast some relief until the Nicaragua Canal is completed.

[AMUSEMENT RECORD.]  
AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT.—'The Rivals.' In which Mrs. John Drew, Joseph Jefferson, the late W. J. Florence and other distinguished players have 'cleared the stage' and earned many dollars, will be presented by the Old Comedy Company at the Los Angeles Theatre tonight.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan wrote 'The Rivals' in two months, and at the Garfield Theatre, London, on January 17, 1775. The first performance was spoiled, we are told, by the bad acting of Trigger, but when a competent player was introduced, the comedy rose at once into that high region of public favor where it has continued to float buoyantly and gracefully ever since. No one has ever attempted to compute the shillings, pounds and dollars that have been received from productions of 'The Rivals.' They are greater than the amount of the present day can find out, and many fortunes have been made with it. Modern authors and managers would, no doubt, be pleased if a small fraction of their productions were only as successful as 'The Rivals.'

There will be the usual matinee on Saturday, and the usual evening performance, and the piece will not be 'cut' Saturday night as the company does not leave the city until the following day.

'The Girl I Left Behind Me' follows 'The Rivals' on Monday for a week's engagement. Both the play and the players come to us with the lavish praise of the best critics of the East.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Quail Season.  
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—(To the Editor of the Times.) I notice in this morning's issue of the Times H. R. W. complains about the violation of the quail law. If H. R. W. will look up the State game law he will find out that the open season for quail in this county commences September 1, and anyone can shoot quail at the present time without violating the law.

From the above-quoted sections of the city charter, it will be seen that Mr. Ashman, being a member of the school board, is disqualified from holding any office under the city.

By another provision of section 18 of the charter, it will be seen that he is disqualified from the duty of the City Council to declare a city officer dead.

The appointment of a member of the board to fill the vacancy thus caused, will, according to another section of the charter, be made by the remaining members of the Board of Education.

Mr. Ashman was seen by a Times reporter yesterday. He stated that he had read the portion of the charter which provided that no member of the school board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract entered into by the board. He had supposed that that covered the whole ground, and was not aware that he was in the least jeopardizing his position in entering into a contract with the city outside of school matters, until the City Attorney called the attention of the Council to the matter some weeks ago. He had not read of this provision of the charter, and he had not supposed that he was making any contract by merely selling the fee to the city. He had had no intention to violate the law.

pleated, they will be in a fair way to have their homes sold for taxes and assessments. It is certainly the duty which we cannot ignore, to ask the Supreme Court of the United States to advance the case now before them on the calendar, and to render an early decision. The case referred to is the Modesto Irrigation District. This action is brought from the Supreme Court of California, affirming the decision of the Superior Court, which upheld the constitutionality and validity of the bonds. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will dispose of all questions that can arise concerning these securities. It is said that unless the case can be advanced that it will probably not be reached by the court before October, 1894. In the meantime hundreds of homes will be lost. The decision, if favorable, of which we have no doubt, will once upon the way for the capitalist and investor, and will be the means of giving employment to thousands of idle men of all classes, and to the value of the bonds will go to pay for labor in one form or another.

Of thirty-two districts that have voted bonds on about 3,000,000 acres of land, the average bond is under \$6 per acre. The value of the land before the bonding, it is safe to say, was on an average \$25 per acre, to which the amount of bonds, which are being used to improve and enhance the property, and we have a total of \$30,000,000 value. The bonds are but \$20,000,000, and if we add the increased value which always follows the joining of land and water, it is seen that if the bonds are sold, the city will be more safe. Three different syndicates of foreign capital have been formed, and shares subscribed for to the amount of \$1,000,000, and they will make no move in the matter until the Supreme Court passes on the act. We feel that the fate of the city is in our hands, and if it is held not constitutional, we can at the next session of our Legislature amend or pass another law that will hold both water and metal.

## TECHNICAL VIOLATION

James Ashman's Dealings With the City.

A Member of the School Board, But He Supplied the Street and Fire Departments With Bran and Barley.

It now looks as if the office of member of the Board of Education now held by James Ashman must be declared void, and the city charter is to be strictly enforced. Mr. Ashman is in the milling business, and for the past seven months, while he has been a member of the school board, has been supplying the street and fire departments with bran and barley. The city with a considerable portion of the barley and bran used for feeding the horses. The feed has been purchased by requisitions presented by the heads of those departments, and duly approved by the City Council. These requisitions were in due time attached to a check, and according to the usual custom, the demands were formally approved by the Council. After being approved by the Mayor and the City Auditor they were presented to the City Treasury, where the money was collected on them.

Several weeks ago bids for supplying bran and barley were advertised for, and Mr. Ashman was the lowest bidder. The Council instructed the City Attorney to present a contract with Mr. Ashman for furnishing the feed for the school and fire departments. The City Auditor informed the attorney that Mr. Ashman was a member of the Board of Education, and therefore could not enter into a contract with the city. The City Attorney reported accordingly to the Council, and that body therefore did not enter into the contract with Mr. Ashman.

At a meeting of the Council, one of the demands presented was by Mr. Ashman for \$175 for barley and bran. One of the members, Mr. Matthews, asked Mr. Ashman of the Board of Education, and asked for an explanation. Some other member stated that the City Attorney had refused to sign the contract, and that this explanation appearing to be satisfactory, the demand was approved, together with the other demands of the same kind. It was proved by the Mayor, and is now in the hands of the City Auditor.

While it appears that there was not a suspicion of crookedness in this and similar purchases from Mr. Ashman by the heads of departments, yet there seems to be no doubt that he did not see much of the law. His actions, as in direct violation of the city charter.

The fact that an article of merchandise having a value of some \$1000 was turned over to the possession of another party with the understanding that at a later time some valuable consideration would be returned to the former party by the latter is considered, and, in fact, is by the law recognized to be just as much a contract as if the agreement for the exchange of value had been put in the form of a written document. Hence, for Mr. Ashman to sell to the head of the street or fire department, which is in the line of duty, a quantity of feed with the understanding that he is in due time to receive payment for the same from the city, is in the eyes of the law, as well as in fact, a contract between Mr. Ashman and the city.

Section 3 of the city charter, in enumerating the officers of the municipality, declares that no member of the Board of Education shall be a member of the Board of Education from each ward.

Section 18 of the city charter says: "No member of the city council shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract to which the city is a party, or made by any officer of the city."

"Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, besides the penalty that may be imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Council shall declare the office vacant, and any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be forever disqualified from holding any office under the city."

From the above-quoted sections of the city charter, it will be seen that Mr. Ashman, being a member of the school board, is disqualified from holding any office under the city. By another provision of section 18 of the charter, it will be seen that he is disqualified from the duty of the City Council to declare a city officer dead. The appointment of a member of the board to fill the vacancy thus caused, will, according to another section of the charter, be made by the remaining members of the Board of Education. Mr. Ashman was seen by a Times reporter yesterday. He stated that he had read the portion of the charter which provided that no member of the school board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract entered into by the board. He had supposed that that covered the whole ground, and was not aware that he was in the least jeopardizing his position in entering into a contract with the city outside of school matters, until the City Attorney called the attention of the Council to the matter some weeks ago. He had not read of this provision of the charter, and he had not supposed that he was making any contract by merely selling the fee to the city. He had had no intention to violate the law.

## THE STATE TAX RATE

Still Being Discussed in Sacramento.

Chagrin Over the Failure to Raise the Assessment.

Chairman Moorehouse Very Much Annoyed.

Mr. Hebron Explains His Position—Why the Heavy Increase in the Rate Was Made Absolutely Necessary.

The members of the State Board of Equalization, or rather Chairman Moorehouse and Mr. Beamer, are still airing their grievances, and explaining why they wanted San Francisco and Los Angeles raised. The San Francisco Examiner of Wednesday publishes the following from its Sacramento correspondent:

Chairman Moorehouse, and Mr. Beamer are chagrined over the failure to raise the San Francisco assessment roll 25 per cent. and the roll of Los Angeles 15 per cent. They are hoping that the city will attempt to conceal their feelings. They now have vengeance against the other members of the Board of Equalization, especially Mr. Hebron, who was sharply rebuffed by Mr. Swan into voting as he did. Messrs. Moorehouse and Beamer declared openly that it was nothing but politics that actuated the majority of the board to refuse to raise the Los Angeles and San Francisco rolls.

"I honestly believe," says Moorehouse, "that the two cities should have been raised, and the other members of the board, too, but they are afraid of their constituents. We have a wagon load of data up at the Capitol to prove that these two cities have been getting the best of the State for a long time, and I believe in trucking to anybody. I am serving my third term in office, and I haven't lost anything so far by being square."

Mr. Hebron, who is now the object of Chairman Moorehouse's wrath, said to the Examiner reporter to-day: "Los Angeles has raised her roll 12 1/2 per cent. a year, and San Francisco 18 1/2 per cent. a year. A raise of 8 per cent. would have made it a little over what the State board left it last year with 12 1/2 per cent. raise. San Francisco reduced her roll from the assessors' returns of 1892 nearly \$4,000,000, and a raise of 20 per cent. would have made the valuation more than it was last year. After a 20 per cent. raise, it would have been an injustice to Los Angeles, therefore I moved to make it 15 per cent. I opposed the proposition to raise Los Angeles 25 per cent. because it would only make it worse for Los Angeles and make the other counties. To take 5 per cent. more from the Los Angeles roll, and 5 per cent. from \$42,000,000, the San Francisco roll, would make it still more out of proportion to the other counties. I would make it 10 per cent. more, and I would make it 20 per cent. more, and I would make it 30 per cent. more, and I would make it 40 per cent. more, and I would make it 50 per cent. more, and I would make it 60 per cent. more, and I would make it 70 per cent. more, and I would make it 80 per cent. more, and I would make it 90 per cent. more, and I would make it 100 per cent. more, and I would make it 110 per cent. more, and I would make it 120 per cent. more, and I would make it 130 per cent. more, and I would make it 140 per cent. more, and I would make it 150 per cent. more, and I would make it 160 per cent. more, and I would make it 170 per cent. more, and I would make it 180 per cent. more, and I would make it 190 per cent. more, and I would make it 200 per cent. more, and I would make it 210 per cent. more, and I would make it 220 per cent. more, and I would make it 230 per cent. more, and I would make it 240 per cent. more, and I would make it 250 per cent. more, and I would 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# BRUTALLY CLOSED.

## The Ross Case Comes to an End.

### At the Conclusion of Evidence for the State

#### Thudge Addresses the Jury in Behalf of the Defendant.

##### A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered. Her Routine Business in Department One—New Suits—Court Notes.

The Ross case, which has been on during the last two days before Judge Pierce in Department One of a Superior Court, came to an abrupt close yesterday afternoon. After the prosecution had finished its case, Judge Pierce cleared his throat and addressed the jury. He said the charge of a terrible one to bring against any man, and that from the verminous of such cases the direct justice is fully limited to that of the persons implicated. There, he said, the law has been hedged with such provisions that much discretion may be used in protecting people from false, malicious or unfounded charges. It is the duty of the court not to allow an unjust verdict even if brought in by a jury, and, if upon the close of the prosecution, such evidence has been produced as would convince the court of the accused's guilt, it is the duty of the court to so advise the jury. In this case the prosecution had to rely solely on the evidence of the girl, as she was not corroborated in any material point. Continuing, Judge Pierce said it was a most heinous charge to make against a man, and from the evidence so far presented he was convinced that there was no ground for believing Ross guilty, and should a jury believe the evidence, bring in a verdict of guilty, he would be constrained by his oath of office to set such verdict aside. The girl mentioned that the jury was not to take his advice, but suggested that they canvass the matter among themselves.

The foreman of the jury here requested that they be allowed to retire to the jury room, which was acceded to. In less than five minutes they returned and rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

The girl, Elodia Vignes, was again faced on the stand yesterday morning and contradicted her testimony of the day before in some important particulars. She stated that her stepfather, Clementson, kept a saloon and dance-house in San Pedro, but that she had never been in the saloon during dances except when she took clam-chowder there, which was prepared by her mother. She also admitted knowing several girls of bad repute.

After the girl left the stand she walked into the adjoining room and brought in her baby. Objection was made, and Judge Pierce ordered the child taken out of the courtroom.

Nellie Conner was the next witness. She said she had been a schoolmate of the Vignes girl, and that on the day of the alleged assault she met Elodia, who told her that Ross had carried her into an outhouse and had torn her dress.

Other witnesses were examined, but no corroborative evidence of a substantial character was obtained. Clementson was placed on the stand, and admitted that he had approached Ross and offered to keep the matter quiet for \$1000.

The following paper was then placed in evidence:

"SAN PEDRO, Feb. 16, 1893.  
"In the matter of a charge of rape said to have been committed by D. C. Ross upon the person of Elodia Vignes, I, Charles Clementson, as the guardian and legal protector of said Elodia Vignes, do hereby agree to accept the sum of \$1000 in full for all damages and disfigure, and I further agree to suppress and keep the matter quiet. The said sum of \$1000 is to be paid as follows: \$500 cash this day, and \$500 in thirty days from date."  
"CHARLES CLEMENTSON."

After Clementson left the stand, the prosecution announced its case as closed. Judge Pierce then addressed the jury and the verdict was rendered as above.

SOME SOUND LAWS.  
In an opinion received yesterday from the Supreme Court by Deputy Clerk Sesson, it is ordered that judgment in the case of Charles Townsend, respondent, vs. J. S. Briggs, appellant, be reversed, and that a new trial be granted.

The action was to recover damages for personal injuries caused by an alleged wrongful and malicious assault made by defendant upon the person of plaintiff. The jury rendered a verdict of \$9000 damages for plaintiff.

It seems that Briggs, who is 60 years old, in bad health and subject to hemorrhages of the lungs, in partnership with a man named Leach, in the manufacture of certain machinery for pitting fruit. One day Townsend, who is 47 years of age, and weighs 170 pounds, came into the shop of Briggs & Leach, in Ventura, and began to meddle violently with some machinery. It is alleged that Townsend was "fighting drunk" at the time. Briggs, who was in a rear room, came out, attracted by the noise, and ordered Townsend to stop. Townsend, however, "let the machines alone," and to leave the premises. Townsend did not leave, and a wrangle ensued. Briggs finally picked up a mallet and struck Townsend on the head. Townsend was staggered by the blow, and it is supposed, slipped on some fruit pits or skins on the floor, and fell on the knife of one of the machines. He brought suit in the Ventura Superior Court, and a jury awarded him \$9000 damages.

The Supreme Court, in reviewing the course of the lower court, plainly intimates that it erred in admitting certain testimony and rejecting other evidence. The higher court repeats the well-known axiom that "every man's house is his castle," and he is allowed to use reasonable force to protect himself and his property. It was shown that Briggs was physically much inferior in strength to Townsend, and his using a mallet was in the nature of supplying this deficiency. The judgment of the lower court is therefore reversed, and a new trial ordered.

THE CASES TWO YEARS.  
James Dunn and Frank Pierce, the two hard cases who attempted to rob Simon Simonson, a miner, at Mackey & Young's camp on the outfall sewer, were before Judge Pierce yesterday. Dunn pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the State's prison at Folsom. Frank Pierce reserved his plea and was granted until next Monday to appear.

Court Notes.  
The time of Matthew Curry to plead to the charge of robbery was continued by Judge Pierce in Department One until October 1.

In Justice Bartholomew's court J. H. Rocha, the defendant in a suit for assault, was discharged. The whole thing seems to be a neighborhood quarrel and the charge grew out of a fight between some young boys.

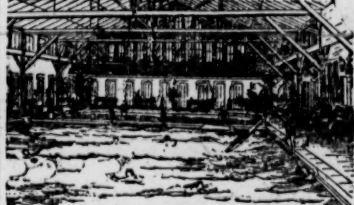
J. N. Glenn, an insane man, recently released from the Stockton asylum and who was thought to have been cured, was yesterday again examined before Judge Pierce. He was ordered committed to the Highlands asylum.

Alfred Pearson, a native of Sweden, was yesterday admitted to citizenship.

## Hotel del Coronado.

Is the embodiment of all that is  
UNIQUE,  
ARTISTIC and  
MODERN.

IN APPOINTMENTS  
AND SERVICE.



There visitors have hundreds of ways to enjoy life and all sorts of pleasures and cool nights. Hunting, fishing, boating and driving, lawn tennis, etc.

The Salt Water Swimming Tanks  
Are the largest and finest in the world.  
With Hot and Cold Water.

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, etc., including one week's board, in \$1.00 or \$1.50 rooms, with private bath, or longer stay at \$2.50 per day. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring St., or address  
E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,  
Coronado, Cal.

before Judge Pierce in Department One.

The grand jury was ready to file a partial report yesterday afternoon, but on account of the unexplained absence of John Reardon, one of its members, Judge Pierce declined to receive the report. He set the time for 10 a.m. today.

Charles Clementson, the partner of the notorious Lillie Murray, was yesterday convicted in the United States Court of opening a letter addressed to the woman. He will be sentenced Monday.

J. W. Kemp was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States courts by Judge Ross, on motion of F. S. Adams, Esq.

New Suits.  
Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

W. S. Boyd vs. Luke D. Bechtel and Lillie Bechtel, to recover a piano.  
C. A. Conklin vs. R. F. Solie et al., suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$1000.

He Stole Leather.  
A youthful burglar, who gave his name as Burt L. Starr, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Auble and Benson and Sergt. McKean.

The young man, who is evidently not more than 19 or 20 years of age, is charged with stealing eight and one-half rolls of leather, valued at \$60, from the Whittier Shoe Factory. He sold the leather to James Gillen, the manager of the Alhambra Shoe Factory, for \$25.

After being arrested yesterday the young man was turned over to the constable from Whittier, to which place he was taken for trial.

Drove Through a Car Window.  
An electric car accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Upper Main street. A draft team was being driven alongside an electric car going north.

A man driving a single horse was coming from the opposite direction, and tried to drive between the car and the team. He was unsuccessful in this attempt, and the head of his horse broke through the glass window at the front end of the car. The animal's head and neck were cut in a frightful manner in a number of places.

DANDRUFF FOR TEN YEARS.  
After using one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, I am pleased to state that I am entirely cured of dandruff, which I have been troubled for ten years. I have paid out dollar after dollar for remedies, but the only one that has perfected a cure. I found more benefit from three applications of your remedy than all others combined. I can recommend it to all having trouble with dandruff, regardless of how many years standing. Yours truly,  
M. A. B. B. Assistant Postmaster, Fresno.

Guaranteed by O. P. & F. VAUGHN, corner Fourth and Spring streets.

True economy doesn't buy what it doesn't need. Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, do not need a dollar's worth of doctor, but a quarter's worth of

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea) (A Box) (Tasteless)

WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Matlock & Reed.

AUCTIONEERS,  
26-428 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Want to buy Household Furniture!

In large and small lots.

See us before you sell. We pay spot cash for goods. Leave your order at store and our buyer will call on you.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888.  
DR. B. G. COLLINS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
125 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
With the Los Angeles Optical Institute.

Eyes Examined Free.

In Warner's Kimbark.  
JACOB HOBBS & CO., Proprietors.

## Jacoby Brothers

128, 130, 132 and 134 North Spring St.  
123 and 125 North Main St.

"Most Enterprising Clothiers and Shoers on the Pacific Coast."  
"Largest Clothiers and Shoers West of the Rocky Mountains."

# MONEY RAISING SALE

GREAT

Our Mr. Chas. Jacoby left for New York yesterday to take up his post again there as our resident buyer in the Eastern markets. His last orders to us before he left were as follows: "Convert all goods you can into money at once—no matter how great the sacrifice. We must take advantage of the depressed merchandise market in the East." To do this it takes

CASH! CASH! CASH!

His orders will be strictly obeyed to the letter. Ladies and Gentlemen! the time for genuine bargains in our stores has come—prices have been cut right and left.

A Great Mark-down Boys' Clothing Sale!  
A Half-price Odd and End Shoe Sale!

—Now in Full Force.

Great Mark-down Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Sale takes place on Second Floor—take patent safety elevator.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years.

- Lot 215, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... 95c
- Lot 214, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... 95c
- Lot 3697, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... 95c
- Lot 7437, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$1.50, drop to..... 95c
- Lot 7794, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$2.00, drop to..... 1.25
- Lot 7434, Wool Suits, sold at \$2.75, drop to..... 1.50
- Lot 1523, Wool Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 1.95
- Lot 7473, Cassimere Suits, sold at \$3.50, drop to..... 2.20
- Lot 7645, Cassimere Suits, sold at \$4.50, drop to..... 2.95
- Lot 4200, All-wool Suits, sold at \$5.00, drop to..... 3.45
- Lot 6591, All-wool Suits, sold at \$5.00, drop to..... 3.45
- Lot 9287, All-wool Suits, sold at \$4.50, drop to..... 2.95
- Lot 6170, Marysville Cassimere Suits, drop to..... 3.70
- Lot 6161, Marysville Cassimere Suits, drop to..... 3.70
- Lot 8045, Fine Wool Suits, sold at \$6.00, drop to..... 3.95
- Lot 8710, Fine Wool Suits, sold at \$6.00, drop to..... 3.95
- Lot 7711, Fine Cassimere Suits, sold at \$5.00, drop to..... 3.20
- Lot 493, Fine All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$6.00, drop to..... 3.95
- Lot 7815, Double Breasted Monitors, sold at \$5.00, drop to..... 3.45
- (These suits are made with double seats)
- Lot 7207, Indigo Blue Cloth Suits, sold at \$6.50, drop to..... 4.00
- Lot 6896, All-wool Cassimere Suits, sold at \$6.50, drop to..... 4.95
- Lot 1697, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7.00, drop to..... 4.95
- Lot 1699, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7.00, drop to..... 4.95
- Lot 6414, All-wool Cassimere Suits, sold at \$7.00, drop to..... 4.95
- (With these suits goes an extra pair of pants)
- Lot 6420, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$7.00, drop to..... 4.95
- (With these suits goes an extra pair of pants)

Boys' Long Pants Suits, sizes 13 to 19 years.

- Lot 2420, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.45
- Lot 2139, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.75
- Lot 2138, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.75
- Lot 2792, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.75
- Lot 2670, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.75
- Lot 2545, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.75
- Lot 2780, Serviceable Suits, sold at \$3.00, drop to..... 3.75
- Lot 1233, Woolen Suits, sold at \$3.50, drop to..... 4.45
- Lot 6037, Woolen Suits, sold at \$7.00, drop to..... 4.95
- Lot 3764, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$9.00, drop to..... 5.95
- Lot 3765, All-wool Cassimere Suits, sold at \$9.00, drop to..... 5.95
- Lot 3910, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$9.00, drop to..... 6.45
- Lot 159, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$10.00, drop to..... 6.95
- Lot 1373, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$12.00, drop to..... 7.45
- Lot 9390, All-wool Cheviot Suits, sold at \$12.00, drop to..... 7.45
- Lot 2565, Fine Cassimere Suits, sold at \$12.50, drop to..... 9.95
- Lot 2547, Fine Cassimere Suits, sold at \$12.50, drop to..... 7.45
- Lot 6056, Fine Cheviot Suits, sold at \$12.50, drop to..... 8.75

Great Half-price Odd and End Shoe Sale.

A genuine slaughter of good and reliable footwear.

Men's Shoes.

- Strong & Carroll's noted make of Men's Kangaroo Congress Shoes, hand welt, equal to hand sewed, sizes 5 to 10 in A and B widths. Regular price \$3.00. Reduced price \$2.50.
- Strong & Carroll's famous make of Men's Kangaroo Shoes, hand welt, easy as hand sewed, sizes 5 to 10 in A and B widths. Regular price \$3.00. Reduced price \$2.50.
- Strong & Carroll's Men's Calf Congress, hand welt, sizes 5 to 10, and 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 widths. Regular price \$3.00. Reduced price \$2.50.
- Strong & Carroll's Men's Patent Leather Shoes, round and square toes, sizes 5 to 10, and 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 widths. Regular price \$3.00. Reduced price \$2.50.
- None Superior, noted make of Men's Fine Calf Shoes, either congress or ball sizes, sizes 5 to 10, and 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 widths. Regular price \$4.00. Reduced price \$3.00.
- Burt & Packard's Men's Patent Leather Shoes and Congress, in odds and ends only. Reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00.
- Rockland Co.'s manufacture of Men's Patent Leather Shoes, congress or lace, in almost all sizes, plain or tipped. Cannot be duplicated in this city for \$3.00. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Norman & Bennett's Men's Russian Calf Shoes, in all sizes and widths. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Men's Rockland Russet, congress and lace, in almost all sizes, with latest style toes and tips. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Men's slip Congresses or Plow Shoes, in buckle or lace, full double sole. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Men's Two Buckle Oil Grain Plow Shoes, in all sizes. Regular price \$3.00. Reduced to \$2.00.
- Men's Tan Colored Canvas Shoes, all sizes. Reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00.

Ladies' Shoes.

- D. Armstrong & Co.'s famous Rochester make Ladies' Button Shoes of the finest French kid, hand turned and hand sewed, sizes 2 to 4 in A, B, C, D and E widths. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Utica Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Donagola Button Shoes, in all sizes and widths. Worth \$4.00. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Utica Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Cloth or Kid Top Button Shoes, carefully selected from the best of donagola. Good value at \$3.00. Reduced to \$2.25.
- The celebrated E. Reed & Co.'s Ladies' Hand Sewed French Donagola Button, full assortment of sizes and widths, in five different toes. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Norman & Bennett's Ladies' Genuine Russet Kid Shoes, all sizes. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Jones Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Donagola Oxfords, with or without patent tips. Best Oxfords on earth for the money. All sizes. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00.
- Ladies' Canvas Shoes, in tan and black colors, stylish lasts, tips to match the canvas. Reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00.

Misses' and Children's Shoes.

- Misses' Donagola Button, sizes 11 to 2, all widths. Former price \$2.50 and \$2.00. Reduced to \$1.00.
- Wright & Jones' Misses' Genuine Pebble Goat Button, sizes 12 1/2 to 3, all widths. Reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00.
- Wright & Jones' Misses' Pebble Goat Button, sizes 11 to 2, all widths. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.
- Wright & Jones' Children's Shoes, genuine pebble goat button, all sizes and widths. Reduced from \$1.00 to \$0.50.
- Genuine Oil Grain Button, spring heel, 12 1/2 to 2. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.
- Misses' Genuine Oil Grain Button, spring heel, sizes 12 1/2 to 3. Reduced from \$1.25 to \$0.50.

Infants' Shoes.

- Infants' Donagola Button, sizes 2 to 5, at 5c.
- Infants' Donagola Button, sizes 2 to 5, with patent leather tips, at 3c. Reduced from 7c.

YOUR ATTENTION, LADIES!  
Extra Special for One Week Only!

All of Geo. E. Bernard's \$5, \$4.50 and \$4 Ladies' fine Artistic Black and Colored Oxfords to be closed out at

\$2.50

All sizes and widths.

## J. T. Sheward

113-115 N. Spring St.

THE October Delineator is called the autumn number; it is more than a usual number in artistic excellence. We take more than 1000 copies each month; the new patterns are now on sale; you know what the Butterick Patterns are. Let us say another word about Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets; heliotrope shading, from a light lilac up to a royal purple; this includes a range of shadings seven to ten in number. The old-fashioned majestas are colors that are once more new, and they are beautiful compared with the majestas of a few years ago; you should see them in Velvets and Silks, and when combined into illuminated effects they are most striking. Our Dress Goods Department now is the best we have ever had it. Take a look at the north double show window; this is only an insight into the largest silk assortment we have ever shown; it is the most striking display of silk novelties ever shown in this city. Don't imagine high prices for these artistic styles; they are reasonable in price. Note the queer combinations and the beautiful blendings. When have the styles been more beautiful than at present? Go from the north to big double show window at the south of the entrance; here are Wool Dress Goods and Velvets displayed in all the new shadings. Styles run this season to colors and not to loud, fancy patterns. Woolens are combined with silks or velvets or both; this gives display to the dressmakers' ability and your own judgment in taste in selecting combinations. Anything in greens holds good for another season; browns, tans and blues are equally as good. The styles run more to silks and velvets to help out the plainness; rainbow effects, pencil points and iridescents are the newest. Crystalline Silks and Velvets—variegated—they are new. The Cloak room has more new goods, more new styles. This season you should use the utmost care in making your selections; buy new styles—avoid the old with narrow skirts and small sleeves. The skirts are full this season, the sleeves are larger and the display of velvets on nearly all of the cloaks gives them a striking appearance. Some of the choicest novelties are being picked up; later in the season there will be a scarcity of desirable styles. The Cloak Department is at its best now. Next Sunday we will have a full-page ad. in this paper; it will be the most interesting page in the paper—watch for it.

## A SNAP HATS

—Certain leading hat manufacturers, being sorely pressed for ready cash, offered us several large inventories of their LATE-STYLE HATS at such ridiculously low figures that we snapped up their offer.

## Our Purchases Have Arrived

—And this week we will throw these late-style hats on the market at prices that'll knock all competition out of the field.

SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOWS!

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

A full and complete line of the world-renowned KNOX FALL HATS now in stock. For Fashionable Headgear at bedrock prices.

COME TO...

The HATTER

SIEGEL

GREATEST SUCCESS!

Two Gold Medals!

Two first prizes for large and small photographs, WORLD'S FAIR convention of the Photographic Association of America; over some of the most eminent photographers of the East (and the Pacific Coast). This high tribute was never paid any one member before in the history of the Association.

220 South Spring-st.,  
Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

Auction Sale of Standard-Bred Trotting Horses,

Monday, September 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m.,  
at Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, Cal.

Not having the necessary range for so many horses I have concluded to dispose of my entire lot of highly-bred trotting stock at Public Auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder. The stock consists of my standard bred and registered trotting stallion, RAYMOND (dark), race record 2:27, and about 25 head of his sons and daughters; also their dams, some in foal to him and the others in foal to McKinney, 2:12. The mares represent the blood of some of our most noted sires. This is the best lot of stock that has ever been offered by any one breeder in the State. They are all grand individuals, highly bred and first-class in every way. Parties who attend this sale can do so with the utmost confidence as this stock will be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogue with tabular breeding of this stock will be out on September 2, and can be had at office of E. W. Noyes, 214 N. Spring St.

E. W. NOYES, Auctioneer.  
JNO. A. COLE, Owner.

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